

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1840.

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J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the Globe.

THE HOOE CASE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

That the good people of the old North
State may have the earliest information of the
imposition which has been practised upon
them by those who, taking advantage of the
unguarded expressions of a District
Attorney, (himself a slaveholder,) have mis-
represented the feeling and opinions of the
President upon the subject of the Hooe
case, we have obtained a copy of the fol-
lowing letter, with permission to lay it be-
fore them. It was addressed to a citizen
of their own State some days since, but may
not, perhaps, be immediately published.—
The letter of the President holds the light
of truth to one of the base inventions by
which the most desperate and unscrupulous
faction that ever made war upon freedom
in any country, expect to establish their
profligate rule over this great Republic, and
demolishes utterly the scarecrow which
that faction had concocted to operate upon
the particular quarters of our country most
interested in this question of slavery.

The Federal party have determined to
act up to their old character at the election.
They solemnly resolved at the Harrisburg
Convention that their principles would not
"avail" them in the contest; and that, there-
fore, a declaration of them was inexpedient.
But the swarm of "lies and calumnies,"
which have, since that convention, darkened
every section of the country, like the locusts
of Egypt, indicate too clearly the character
of the weapons which they then, formally,
though secretly, determined to substitute.
The moment one is put down, they, without
hesitation or remorse, supply its place with
another—not at all abashed by the detection,
but consoling themselves with the greater or
less effect which the calumny may have pro-
duced, before it was exploded; perhaps, at
times, in securing to them local power, but
always in confirming and sustaining the fun-
damental axiom of their political creed, "that
the people may be gulled and cheated, and are
incapable of self government." In Virginia
they carried the State election by the "stand-
ing army" story, of which that adroit manager,
THADDEUS STEVENS, is reported to have said
to a member of Congress in this city, that
"that humbug might do for Virginia, but
would be useless in Pennsylvania." For the
latter State the "Ogle" mixture was pre-
scribed, the compounder of which was chosen
from the old Keystone, because it was ex-
pected to work well upon the "dumb Dutch,"
as the Federalists call them. The more re-
putable portion of the Whig mem-
bers, while Ogle was preparing it in the
House, turned up their noses at him, and
raised their hands with well affected aston-
ishment and disgust; but no one doubts
now that although they allowed him to do the
dirty work, they intended to make great
use of it when it was done.

That such electioneering materials should
be pressed into the service of any party,
especially among a free and enlightened
constituency like the people of these States,
must be a melancholy reflection to all honest
and virtuous men.

WASHINGTON, August, 1840.

Sir: I have received your letter, asking me,
for yourself, and in behalf of the citizens of
Martin county, North Carolina, to give you a
statement of the case of Lieutenant Hooe of the
navy, with my views upon the subject; a request
with which I do not hesitate to comply.

It appears from the official report of the
case, made by the Secretary of the Navy to Congress,
that Lieutenant Hooe was tried by a court martial
upon several charges, portions of which were
for causing several persons to be flogged on
board of the United States ship *Vandalia*, in dis-
regard of the internal regulations of said ship,
and in direct violation of the act for the better
government of the navy; that he was acquitted
upon a portion of the charges, and convicted upon
the residue; that in the course of his trial two
colored seamen belonging to the crew of the ves-
sel on board of which he was serving, were offered
as witnesses to substantiate a portion of the
charges; that they were objected to by Lieu-
tenant Hooe; but admitted by the court, a majority
of which was composed of Southern officers;
that the proceedings of the court martial were
referred by the Secretary of the Navy, in the
absence of the Attorney General, to the At-
torney for this District, a native of a slaveholding
State, and subsequently to the Attorney General
himself, for their opinion in regard to the ob-
jection, which had been made on the trial as to
the competency of the colored witnesses; that
these gentlemen united in the opinion that inas-
much as the testimony given by those witnesses
was not material to the question of the guilt or
innocence of Lieutenant Hooe, in respect to the
charges upon which he had been convicted, (that
question having been decided upon other testi-
mony,) the objection raised to their competency
ought to have no influence with the Secretary
in passing upon the finding of the court; that the
sentence of the court, by which Lieutenant Hooe
was directed "to be dismissed from the *Vandalia*
and to be sent to the *Albatross*," after having been re-
primanded in general orders by the Secretary of
the Navy, was thereupon approved by the Sec-
retary; and that, upon an appeal to me by Lieu-

tenant Hooe, I declined to interfere with the de-
cision.

The simple question presented by these pro-
ceedings, was whether the admission of illegal
evidence (assuming it to be so) to substantiate
parts only of the charges, ought to be allowed
to invalidate the finding of the court in regard
to those charges which were established to the
satisfaction of the court by other and unques-
tioned evidence; in other words, whether Lieu-
tenant Hooe ought to be suffered to avoid the con-
sequences of a conviction upon proof admitted
to be legal, and deemed to be sufficient, because
the public prosecutor attempted to sustain other
charges against him by proof which the accused
claimed to be illegal. The court martial thought
not—the law officers of the Government thought
not—the Secretary of the Navy thought not—and
I sustained their united opinion. No principle
is better established in courts of law than that
a new trial will never be granted on the ground
of the introduction of illegal testimony, when
the verdict complained of is fully sustained by
proof to which there was no objection; the com-
mon sense and justice of which rule will be at
once obvious to every ingenious mind.

This disposes of the case of Lieut. Hooe, as
far as it was passed upon either by the Navy De-
partment or myself. But it does not, as you
will perceive, touch the question as to the legal-
ity of permitting free blacks to testify against
white persons in naval courts martial. It is ob-
viously not so much the individual case, as the
general principle, which has excited your atten-
tion, and it is therefore due to you to give you a
wider view of the subject. By your State laws,
blacks are prohibited from testifying against
white men. You very naturally, as well from
that consideration as from your own feelings,
look with repugnance upon their admission as
witnesses before the Federal tribunals. The
first question is, whether the law, as it now
stands, authorizes their admission; and if it does,
the next is, whether the law ought to be, and
how it can be changed. There is no act of Con-
gress which prohibits the admission of colored
persons as witnesses in courts martial. It is be-
lieved that the practice of permitting them to
testify, has been uniform, and I have not found
that the question has ever before been brought
up for decision. Indeed, I did not perceive that,
except by the accused, the illegality of their ad-
mission is even now objected to in any quarter.
The officers constituting the court, a large ma-
jority of whom were Southern gentlemen, of
highly respectable standing, cognizant of all
their rights, and, in no sense, liable to the im-
putation of being indisposed to sustain him, did
not, it appears, hesitate as to the legality of the
testimony. The District Attorney, Mr. Key,
declared the witnesses to have been competent
as the law now stands. The Judiciary Com-
mittee—composed of professional gentlemen, at
least a majority of whom could not be suspected
of a disposition to screen the Department or the
Executive from responsibility, if they had sanc-
tioned an illegal act—were silent upon the subject,
and the very resolutions even by which the case
of Lieutenant Hooe was brought before Con-
gress, although denouncing the proceedings with
great vehemence, do not, I believe, allege that
the admission of the colored witnesses was illegal.

The matter rests upon very simple grounds.—
The able men who framed the judiciary act of
1789, wisely adapted it, as far as practicable, as
many of them had assisted in doing with the
Constitution itself, and as they did with most
of the early and fundamental acts of the Gov-
ernment, to the peculiar condition of the differ-
ent States, composing the confederacy in respect
to their local laws and domestic institutions. It
was to this end provided, "that the laws of the
several States, except where the Constitution,
treaties, or statutes, of the United States, shall
otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded
as rules of decision in trials at common law in
the courts of the United States, in cases where
they apply." The consequence of this provision
in regard to this particular case is, that when
the Federal courts sit in a State where, by its
own laws, colored persons are prohibited from
testifying against white persons, they are ex-
cluded in those courts; and when the State laws ad-
mit them in the State courts, they are admitted
in the Federal courts also. Such has been the
uniform practice under the act, and all excite-
ment upon the subject has been by that means
in regard to this particular case, to the judicial
tribunals of the country. The law of courts
martial has not been framed with so much care.
Their proceedings have been exclusively regu-
lated by acts of Congress without reference to
State laws or State usages. Those acts have
never prohibited the introduction of colored per-
sons as witnesses; and hence their frequent ad-
mission in that capacity, particularly in naval
courts martial, is a source of the almost invari-
ably forming portion of every ship's crew. If it be
wrong to admit them, the fault lies in the law, and
the remedy is to be found only in its alteration.
It is surely not necessary that I should say to
you, sir, that this cannot be accomplished by me.
Were I either to disregard the laws it stands,
when a case for doing so was presented, or to at-
tempt to change its operation, there would in-
deed be a source of the almost invari-
ably forming portion of every ship's crew. If it be
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the remedy is to be found only in its alteration.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Mr. EDGAR BERRAS,
Jamestown, Martin county, N. C.

SEA SERPENT.—We were informed that
this monster was seen a few days ago from
Cohasset. A party of five or six persons,
among whom was a sea captain of no in-
considerable experience, watched his motions
for more than a half an hour, during a part
of which time he approached within thirty
yards of the shore. None of the party had
the slightest doubt as to its nature. The head
and a considerable part of the body was
exposed to view; that part which was
seen was supposed to be about sixty feet in
length. The motion seemed to be caused
by lateral fins, or the movement of the tail
under water, and not by the undulations of
the body as in land snakes. The humps on
the back were observed, as they have been
described by previous witnesses. We have
this information from a source removed from
all suspicion of misrepresentation or exag-
geration.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin.
THE MEXICAN REVOLT.—By the arrival
of the fine schooner *Doric*, from Tampico,
we have received later advices from Mex-
ico. Our dates now come down to the 27th
July. We give below translations of the
letter of President Bustamante, and the pro-
clamation of Gen. Valencia, showing that
there was continual fighting in the city of
Mexico to the latest dates.

Our readers should bear in mind that the
papers from which we extract are all Central
journals, mostly established by the
usurpers in office. No communication has
yet reached us from the Republican or Fed-
eral party, though the Central papers men-
tion the documents that are issued by the
revolutionists.

The Mexican Government Diario of the
25th July, officially announces that the pro-
clamation of the Federal leader, Farias,
issued the day previous, is not true in its
statement that the Central troops are not
willing to fight for the government. Farias
states, that "they merely intended to main-
tain their position in line, and are averse
and cannot be forced to storm the advocates
of the Constitution of '24." This the gov-
ernment paper denies, and avers that the
regular troops are not only brave, but are
ready for the conflict.

According to the Central prints every
section of the republic are preparing to pour
in troops for the rescue of the capital from
the hands of the insurgents.

Peubla sent a detachment—another had
arrived from Tabasco—all the troops at Mi-
cheacan were proceeding with forced mar-
ches; Gaudolope Victoria was proceeding
with all his disposable force from Vera
Cruz. Colonel Cortazar with 400 infantry
and 200 horse, was pressing on from Leon;
and Santa Ana was using all his influence
and means to enlist two regiments near
Peubla, and was to push for the capital as
soon as he could embody his men.

We gather from all the accounts we have
had, that the utmost enthusiasm prevails
among the patriotic insurgents who are
within the walls of Mexico. One of the
papers states that they use the papers in the
deposits to make cartridges, and then fire
them at the usurpers themselves. The civic
militia appear to side with them almost
unanimously. And such are the fears of
Bustamante and his brother usurpers,
that secret orders have already been
issued to commanders of detachments com-
ing in from the country, in case they
should be attacked by a force out of the
city, to fall back upon certain points desig-
nated to them.

The Governor of the Department of Mex-
ico, on the 20th July, issued a notice to all
persons coming to the city with provisions,
&c. that while the Federalists held pos-
session of the strong places, they need not pay
the accustomed duties.

The government Bulletin of the 21st
July has the following postscript.—After
our outer form was made up, we learned
from an undoubted source that the insur-
gents have demanded the furniture and the
gold and silver plate of the Holy Cathedral,
with a threat that they would take it by
force, unless their demand was civilly com-
plied with in two hours.

Gen. Almonte writes to Tampico under
the Mexican date July 18th, that the Presi-
dent had certain notice, that Urrea had fled
in the direction of Puebla, but other ac-
counts render this improbable.

The British packet *Sea Gull* left Tampico
on the 25th for London, with \$753,657 in
specie, and on the 27th, the sloop of war
Rover left for Jamaica with \$506,000 in
silver.

The following letter from President Bus-
tamante to Gen. Arista, the Tampico editor
says he has been permitted by the latter
gentleman to lay before his readers:

MEXICO, 25th July, 1840.

"My much esteemed godson and dear
friend.—The greater part of the infantry
which garrisoned this city previous to the
15th instant, with a dereliction of duty
entirely unlooked for, on the morning of
that day made themselves masters of the
Palace and of my person; the conspirators
were led on by Don Jose Urrea and Don
Valencia Gomez Farias. Having escaped the
immediate danger of my life, which was
threatened through the attack of the
insolent persons who, as pretended commis-
sioners, demanded of me to surrender, I
drew my sword in defence, and notified
them I was resolved to die rather than suffer
such an outrage on my person.

The commissioners then ordered the
troops to fire on me, but the troops would
not obey; neither did the factious Briones,
who commanded them, dare to use his sword.
—I have preserved mine, the same as I
have my honor, without blemish, up to this
time. In the night of the same day, while
I was yet in the palace, and hostilities ra-
ging in the centre of the capital, the leaders
of the revolt became alarmed—the horrors
of the scene, and the inevitable destruction
of property, (with their attempts on my life)
they feared would raise the citizens against
them.

They then sent commissioners into the
saloon where I was confined, and proposed
to me to second their plans, or in other
words, that I would sanction what they had
done. All which I resisted as I ought, pro-
testing to them that I would sooner die than
prove a traitor to my oath and duty; and
that I renounced liberty if it could not be
obtained without surrendering the dignity
of the post I held and my previous reputa-
tion—offering them solely, that I would
strive to lessen the flow of blood and the
other evils of war.

Various were the promises which they
made me, if I would agree to their proposals,
but I was firm in my position, and the res-
olution I had formed to perish sooner than
prove a traitor to my duty. I resisted al-
ways with the firmness and energy becom-
ing a chief magistrate and a soldier who
does not fear death. Notwithstanding all
this they permitted me to retire from this
place, with an escort which I selected from
the 1st regiment of cavalry, who had not
taken part in the revolution—offering the
conspirators only, as I have said before, to
endeavor to stop the flow of blood and lessen
the other evils of war.

Commissioners were appointed on the
part of the insurgents to effect that object;
but their propositions were not admissible
on our part, and unfortunately hostilities
have continued up to the moment to which
I write, the enemy having suffered losses
enormously greater than ours. Many build-
ings have been destroyed—but what is
much more to be regretted, many pacific
citizens have lost their lives.

As ever since the day of my release I
have been constantly employed in military
service, I have had no time to communicate
to you these scandalous transactions; but
to-day, profiting by a moment's release, I
have the pleasure of notifying you of the
late events, and assuring you of my esteem.

ANASTACIO BUSTAMANTE.

The Insurrection in Syria.—The follow-
ing account of the insurrection in Syria, and
the circumstances which have arisen out of
it, appears in a recent number of the *Journal*
des Debats.

After the revolt of the Druses of Hauran
two years ago, and after the loss of an army
of 15,000 men, Ibrahim Pacha, not being
able to subdue the insurgents, cunningly
sought to accomplish his object by turning
the Christians (who had been disarmed
after the Egyptian possession) against them,
as mountaineers habituated to guerrilla war-
fare. You know the issue—the pardons
granted to the rebels, and the honors which
were obtained by Chebley el Bereau, the
promoter and leader of the revolt.

In recompense of the important service
then rendered to the Pacha by the Chris-
tians, Mehmet Ali issued a firman, grant-
ing them 24,000 muskets, and promised
that the impositions upon them should not
be heavier than those taken by the Sultan.
The arms were for them, for their children,
and their children's children, according to
the expressions employed. Meanwhile the
public works and imposts weighed down the
inhabitants of Lebanon more and more.
The outskirts towns became daily crowded
with beggars from the mountains. Some
European usurers took advantage of their
wants, and deprived them even of the bread
destined for their progeny. They lent to
the unhappy peasants certain sums, on con-
dition of the delivery of the coming harvest
of cotton, corn, &c. giving them no more
than half the real value, and making them
pay interest at the rate of from 40 to 55
per cent.

The harvest arrived; the debtor was un-
able to pay the quantity stipulated; the
quantity deficient was valued according to
the price of the day, and their creditors com-
pelled them to sign new contracts on the
same footing for the coming year. This it
was which reduced the mountaineers of Na-
palouse, Nazarete, &c. to such a state of
misery, that whole villages deserted, the
people escaping to the mountains, where
they actually lived upon grass.

Their despair may be imagined at the
time when news arrived in Syria that the
Christians in Egypt were enrolled in the
National Guard. The professors of that
faith had always been exempted from mili-
tary duty of any kind. The entire popula-
tion of Syria instantly fled to the mountains,
and this enormous migration was effected
in a single day; and there they remained
until they learned that their fears were pre-
mature.

They gradually returned to their homes
and tranquility was nearly restored, when
the government published that most absurd
and impolitic order, which required the in-
habitants to deliver up their arms, and to
pay the impositions for seven years in ad-
vance. Stupefaction succeeded this act of
madness. The mountaineers long expected
to be driven to extremities; they frater-
nized with the Druses, their sworn enemies
in religion. Reserves were posted in all
the churches, and when the Egyptian gov-
ernment threw off the mask, the priests,
who had secretly prepared for revolt, spoke
out and boldly. From the evangelical pul-
pit they summoned the people to rise. The
same persons who had so invoked God's
curse on the Druses and the Mutualists, called
them their children, and prescribed to the
Christians, in the name of the Saviour,
to look upon them as brothers.

The explosion took place on the 29th of
May. Under the pretext of plague which
prevailed at Damascus, the governor of
Beyruth had that same day ordered that a
cordon sanitaire of 300 or 400 troops should
surround the town, to stop communications
with the exterior, but he was obliged to with-
draw it to save the soldiers from being mis-
sacred.

The next day 600 very ill armed moun-
taineers attacked the Lazaretto, that is situ-
ated half a league from the town, and de-
fended by 200 soldiers; the following day
they again repeated the same attack with
out success, for they were ill armed, and
head was scarce. The attack of the Lazare-
tto caused the death of ten individuals,
killed on one side or the other. Since that

time the number of insurgents increased to
nearly 2000.

All the villages of Anti-Lebanon have
revolted, the government posts are all inter-
cepted, and the despatches read. The re-
bels show the greatest respect for all that
belongs to the Europeans; the English posts
of Damascus and Aleppo, which had a great
deal of corn with them, have been conveyed
by the insurgents, in order that nothing may
be lost. What is remarkable in this is, that
the poor people want bread, having lived
some time on herbs.

JUDGE PRICE, OF OHIO.

Since this gentleman made the affidavit
which we published, of having seen Gen.
Harrison wear the black cockade badge of
federalism, and hearing him defend the Se-
dition law of John Adams, in argument, the
federal kennel have been turned loose upon
him, every cur within the reach of his
yelping at his heels in the most angry man-
ner. The two nearest federal papers to his
residence, took up the cudgel against him,
and in true federal style assailed him with
their usual mis-iles of slander and detrac-
tion. Our worthy neighbor who assumes
the rank of leading fiddle to federal whig-
gery in this region, copied faithfully every
word of their abuse of Judge Price, accom-
panying it with the most exulting expres-
sions of gratification. Among other of-
fensive weapons brought to bear upon the
character of the Judge, some half dozen
affidavits were made, going to show that he
had in previous conversations said things
which went to disprove the facts stated in
the affidavit. All these were paraded by the
Commercial before its readers.

The last number of the *Trumbull County*
Democrat makes the most withering ex-
pose of all this attempt to invalidate the
testimony of Judge Price abroad, that we
have ever seen on any occasion. The evi-
dence produced by the Democrat, are the
Judge's nearest and most respectable neigh-
bors. They prove the spurious character
of every insinuation made against his char-
acter by his political enemies, in the most
conclusive manner, and establish his char-
acter for veracity on a most enviable foun-
dation. The evidence, occupying seven
columns in the Democrat, is too voluminous
for us to attempt even an abstract of. Suffice
it to say, that every tittle of the adverse
testimony is annihilated by the clearest,
most direct and most respectable evidence.
It is proven by Judge Porter, one of the
present associate judges of Trumbull county,
as well as by several others, that Judge
Price was often heard to relate the circum-
stances which are set forth in his Buffalo
affidavit, as long ago as 1836; and frequently
between that time and the present. The
character of Judge Price for veracity is sub-
stantiated by his neighbors in such testi-
mony as the following, which is all we have
room for. Several of the names here sub-
scribed will be recognized by many of our
readers as characters standing high in the
estimation not only of their own state, but
of the nation:

"To the PUBLIC.—The character of our
friend Robert Price, Esq. having been most
grossly traduced in the Western Reserve
Chronicle of the 21st inst., we feel it to be
our duty to state that we have been intima-
ly acquainted with Judge Price for many
years, and that his character for truth and
veracity stands as high as that of any man
in this community.

Wm. Ryeen, Asahel Melbury,
Eli Baldwin, Arthur Patrick,
John R. Church, C. Thomson,
Peter Lanterman, J. L. Lanterman,
Charles Smith, Henry W. Smith,
David Todd, Walter Johnston.
"Trumbull co., Ohio, July 27, 1840."

The New York Commercial Advertiser pub-
lishes a portion of the Report made by the
British Commissioners, Messrs. Mudge and Feather-
stonhaugh, on the N. E. Boundary Question.—
We take the following from the remarks of the
Commercial relative to the report:

There is little novelty in the positions con-
tended for by the commissioners, but considera-
ble in their modes of sustaining them. They
claim Mars Hill as the North West angle of
Nova Scotia—deny that a river flowing into
the Bay of Fundy is a river flowing into the
Atlantic—and insist that the small stream run-
ning into the St. Lawrence between the 67th and 72d
degrees of West longitude, are not rivers within
the meaning of the treaty. According to them
the only "rivers" flowing into the St. Lawrence
are the St. Francis and the Chaudiere—the only
rivers flowing into the Atlantic are the Andros-
coggin, the Kennebec, and the Penobscot.

The principal novelty in their statement of
the case is the adoption of a new phrase instead
of the term "highlands" employed in the treaty.—
This new phrase is "the axis of maximum ele-
vation," which they employ to designate the more
Southern range of highlands, claimed by the
British as the range intended in the treaty, and
which they lose no opportunity of flourishing
about our ears with an importance that clearly
manifests their consciousness of the advantage
to be gained by the substitution. They have
measured the heights of the principal elevations
along this range, and asserting that the heights
are greater and the elevation more continuous
than in the other range, they insist that there-
fore the "axis of maximum elevation" is to be
taken as the thing contemplated by the treaty.

On this point the map is ingeniously decep-
tive. Upon it the Southern range, or axis of
maximum elevation, is darkly shaded, so as to
catch the eye at once as it falls upon the map,
and form a conspicuous object, even to the most
casual glance; while the Northern range is set
down very gingerly, as a mere doubtful line of
spurs, unworthy to be called a range of high-
lands.

To what a very sad state the commerce of Bos-
ton has been reduced by this wicked adminis-
tration! Its tonnage is only about equal to the
amount of the whole tonnage of England a cen-
tury and a half ago. In 1830, the number of
foreign and coastwise arrivals was 3580; and last
year they were only 584, which is but an in-
crease of a little more than 2200. And then

look at the account of foreign arrivals! In the
whole year of 1830 the whole number was 642,
and now in Mr. Van Buren's administration, in
the first six months of 1840, the whole number
has been only 661 for the half year. What
good cause the merchants of Boston have to
mourn war on Mr. Van Buren. Their foreign
commerce in his administration is in six months
only a little more than equal to that of a whole
year in 1830. If things go on at this rate, and
democratic administrations continue, what will
be the fate of Boston.—*Bost. Morn. Post.*

From the New York Evening Post.
THE LOW PRICES.

Hear the testimony of a Whig journal on the
question of the low prices of grain, wool and
other agricultural products. We copy the fol-
lowing remarks from this morning's *Journal*
of Commerce. They form the leading article in
that paper:

"PRODUCE.—The last year was one of great
abundance in agricultural products. The crops
of cotton and bread stuffs were greater than
ever before. Business has been extremely dull
all the year, and yet our stores are extremely
full. The wants of producers have caused them
to carry their crops very generally to market,
so that whether we believe it or not, a much larger
quantity of produce has been disposed of in the
great markets than during any former year.
The cotton mills in Europe and here, it is said,
have been standing still, and yet, one way or
another, the quantity of cotton spun this year
exceeds that spun last year by more than the
whole crop a few years ago. The stocks of cot-
ton in all the ports are now small, and as for
flour and all sorts of bread stuffs, there are al-
most no stock at all. Our store houses are emp-
ty and ready for the reception of the bounties
with which Providence is again crowning our
agricultural labors. All this must bring our af-
fairs right. It has, in fact, in a great measure
done so already. The overwhelming losses sus-
tained in the tremendous fall of property during
the last three years, cannot be repaired in the
case of thousands of worthy men who have
been broken down under them. But new busi-
ness is now going well, and evidently getting bet-
ter from month to month. This improvement
must continue to go on as fast as the best in-
terests of the country allow; and we expect to see
a restoration of brisk activity at an earlier pe-
riod than is generally supposed."

It is thus admitted by one of the public sup-
porters of the Whig party that "the improve-
ment" of the times is going on "as fast as the
best interests of the country will allow." Con-
siderable improvement is going on too under a Demo-
cratic administration. Commerce is recovering from
its confusion and embarrassments as rapidly as
is desirable, with Mr. Van Buren for President
and a majority of his friends in Congress. The
system of policy adopted by him and the party
which support him is so friendly to the interests
both of producers and consumers, so judicious
to those who till the soil and those who find a
market for its harvests, that the election of Gen.
Harrison is not necessary in order to "bring our
affairs right," in the phrase of the *Journal*
of Commerce. They will be brought right by the
cause which that print points out—that is to say,
by the abundance of agricultural products in the
hands of the farmer, and a deficiency of supply
in the warehouses of the merchant, and a demand
on the part of consumers which cannot much longer
be postponed. The pretence that we cannot again
have good times without a change of the adminis-
tration is the admission of the *Journal* of Commerce,
a wholly groundless one. The times are improv-
ing, it asserts, as fast as they ought.

These admissions would not have been made
by a journal enlisted in the support of the Whig
party, had their truth been at all doubtful.—
They give precisely that view of the case which
any perfectly well informed man must take, and
which he is a knave, who would not.

Yet we are told that when the wool growers
in the country take their fleeces to the Whig
manufacturer, they are accosted in this manner:
"The measures of the present administration
have destroyed our business, and we cannot offer
you such prices as we could wish. Help us
to turn out Van Buren and put Harrison in his
place, and we shall be able to give you a high
price for your wool." There are two motives
for holding this language—one, that it is the trick
of an adroit purchaser to seize upon every pre-
text for obtaining an abatement on what he wishes
to buy; the other motive is party perversity,
malignity, or prejudice. There is little doubt,
we believe, that to gratify this malignity or this
prejudice, the producer of wool has been refused
a market,

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS.
1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calloway,
2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILL, of Allen,
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,
6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,
13 JOHN W. TIBBATT, of Campbell.

THE VICE PRESIDENT visited our city on Monday last, and put up for several hours at the Lexington Hotel, where he was waited upon by the Lexington Artillery, the Old Infantry, and the Lexington Greys, and by many of our citizens, who partook of a collation, served up by the Messrs. Ashton in most excellent style. Several complimentary toasts to the President and Vice President were drunk by the company, to which Col. Johnson responded in his accustomed cordial and felicitous manner. The gentlemen who gave the toasts prefaced them by a few brief and appropriate remarks, which elicited the applause of the company. At about 10 o'clock the Colonel was escorted to his carriage by the Lexington Greys, and left for the residence of his brother, Col. Joel Johnson.

MR. LETCHER, the Governor elect, was escorted into this city on Monday last, by our volunteer companies, and took up his quarters at Brennan's Hotel. He left on the following morning for Frankfort, and was escorted out of the city by the Lexington Artillery and Old Infantry.

Acting Governor Wickliffe has issued a writ of election for Sheriff of Fayette county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. The election will commence on the third Monday in October, and continue three days.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register says, the Whigs have elected 104 of the 170 members of the Legislature, giving them a majority of 38—4 in the Senate and 34 in the House. It estimates Morehead's majority over Saunders at 8,500.

Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation, notifying the people of that State, that an election for twenty-one electors of President and Vice President, will be held on the thirteenth of October next.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Argus states the strength of parties in the Legislature of Missouri as follows:—Senate, democrats 18, whigs 15; House of Representatives, democrats 56, whigs 43—democratic majority on joint ballot 16.

ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat of the 22d ult. says, returns have been received from all the counties. The democrats have elected 21 members of the Senate and 54 members of the House of Representatives, while the whigs have but 12 Senators and 46 Representatives. The democratic majority of the popular vote of the State is 8,314, as far as the returns have been completed, and it is supposed will be increased to 10,000 when the whole vote has been received.

Charles J. Ingersoll has been unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress by the democratic Delegates of the 3d Congressional district of Pennsylvania. The Whigs have nominated Mr. Naylor, the present member, for re-election. The election takes place next month. This will be the third time that Messrs. Ingersoll and Naylor have been opposing candidates in the same district, and although Mr. Naylor has obtained the seat, little doubt exists that Mr. Ingersoll was the choice of a majority of the legal voters. This time we may anticipate a fair race, as the new election law of Pennsylvania provides that the judges of elections shall be selected from both political parties.

NEW YORK.—The Democracy of this State met in Convention at Herkimer, on the 2d instant, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and an Electoral Ticket. The Evening Post of the 25th ult. says, "so far as we may judge from our own observation, and that of our friends, the best spirit prevails in the democratic ranks; there are no divisions; and every man seems to be moved by a determination to use his most strenuous exertions in behalf of free principles during the approaching contest. The general feeling appears to be that a crisis more important has seldom occurred, and that the party is called upon, by considerations of unusual force, to stir itself with more energetic activity, than the desperate and unprincipled faction now controlling the State, shall be turned from their high places."

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The Ohio State-man of the 25th ult. thus speaks of the great Convention of the Democratic young men of Ohio, which assembled at Mount Vernon on the 19th, and is believed to be much the largest that has ever been seen in that State:

"In our last we had barely room to allude to the tremendous gathering of the People, at the Young Men's State Convention, in Mt. Vernon, on the 19th instant, as being the LARGEST ASSEMBLY of FREE-MEN ever congregated for a political purpose, in Ohio, and probably in the whole Union! We have since had an opportunity of conversing with a great number of delegates on their return homeward, and all join in describing it as infinitely the most overwhelming and enthusiastic Convention they ever witnessed. The spirit that prevailed the vast multitude was truly glorious! Not one in that mighty concourse of Democrats could be found, who entertained even a doubt of our achieving a signal victory in October next. The 19th of August will long be remembered as a splendid epoch in the political history of Ohio! The voices of upwards of Twenty thousand freemen joined in a firm resolve of uncompromising hostility to the odious principles of Federalism."

"The reception of Col. Johnson is represented as having been a noble spectacle. The hearts of the people seemed to issue forth in their voices as they gave welcome to the 'bullet-battered warrior!' Thousands pressed forward to take him by the hand, and those who were unable to reach him, sought to get a glimpse of his person from the house tops and the trees! There was no artificial display—no firing of cannon—but the voices of the people went forth in the deafening huzzas for the Hero of the Thames!"

"Shannon and Allen also received a hearty welcome. They were greeted as two of Ohio's favorite sons, whom the democracy delight to honor. Their speeches upon the stand gave unbounded satisfaction, and drew forth many a thundering plaudit! It was a glorious day—a day long to be remembered with pleasure by the Democracy of Ohio."

From the same paper we extract the following account of the meeting at Xenia and Dayton:

MOST TREMENDOUS MEETINGS.

We thought, after the meeting at Mt. Vernon and Mansfield to see Johnson, Shannon and Allen, nothing could come up to them. It is true, at Mt. Vernon, where more than twenty thousand freemen congregated, the young men of Ohio held a State Convention, and the meeting was larger than any other in consequence. But on Friday last, at Xenia, from four to six thousand met; and at Dayton, on Saturday, we are assured there was from ten to fifteen thousand! beating, it is thought, even Mansfield. Never before, in Ohio, was such enthusiasm manifested among the Democracy. Our friends seem confident of carrying the war into the enemies' camp in every part of the State.

At Hamilton, also, we learn from gentlemen who were present, 10,000 or 12,000 people collected to welcome Colonel Johnson, and at Cincinnati he was received in the finest style by the Democracy of the city. In fact the Colonel's whole progress through the gallant and patriotic State of Ohio has been marked by the greatest enthusiasm, and the most anxious desire to render him every public honor to which his great public services justly entitle him.

From the Nashville Union.

GEN. JACKSON, accompanied by MAJOR DONELSON, came to Nashville on Thursday, and remained with his friend GEN. L. ALEXANDER until Saturday, when he returned to the Hermitage. We have never seen the wise and brave old veteran in such fine health and spirits. While here we had the honor to receive from him the following communication:

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

SIR—I have just read in the Banner of this day, an article addressed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the public; the object of which is evidently to exculpate himself for the calumnious assault he made upon my character and that of Edward Livingston, deceased, in his speech to the multitude on Monday last.

In the Nashville Whig of last Tuesday's date, the paper selected for the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on that occasion, he is reported to have used the following language:—"He referred to the appointment of Livingston as Secretary of State, at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he 'presumed the President did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would have.' On the same day, several gentlemen of the Federal-Whig Party informed me that Mr. Clay had charged me with appointing defaulters to office; and since my arrival at Nashville, a great number of my friends have stated that they heard Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion alluded to, and that he did declare that I had appointed Mr. Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter."

"constituted no insuperable barrier to a 'promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government. I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might 'not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say, that until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe, that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq., as Attorney of the United States in the District of New York, during the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of \$100,000.'" And all this moral sin is now made to result, not from the fact that Mr. Livingston was a defaulter when he was appointed to the office of Secretary of State, but that he had been some thirty years before. It would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston, that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character, or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at the time, and has since invariably sustained wherever he has been known. But it is not my purpose here to vindicate the memory of that eminent patriot and statesman. Every one can see that, explained as Mr. Clay now places his reference to that appointment, he fails to conceal his real design, of leaving an impression on the public mind unfavorable to my character, and by a resort to facts which when examined are insufficient or imaginary."

He cannot say in an article which bears his signature, that I ever appointed a defaulter or retained one in office knowing him to be one. Yet this was the impression which he sought to make on the multitude that were assembled here with him on Monday last. That he did then predicate this charge on the appointment of Mr. Livingston, is proved by the testimony which I have adduced, but my exposure of the calumny will never reach, probably, those who heard its utterance. This was my complaint—not that Mr. Clay had not a right to argue (as he expresses it) from cause to effect in the examination of my official conduct, but that he had no right to pervert facts for the purpose of giving effect to slanders of Mr. Livingston and myself.

Taking the same latitude that Mr. Clay did in his speech, and in his answer to my card, or by tracing effects to their causes with an impartiality and justice which will slander neither the living nor the dead, it would not be difficult to refer the public to a far more appropriate source for the evils of which Mr. Clay complains, than Mr. Livingston's appointment. This would be the extravagant extent of the Bank paper system, upheld as it has been by the Federal party in their efforts to make the Federal Government subservient to the schemes of the stock-jobbers and money brokers of this country and Europe. But I do not feel called upon here to vindicate the measures of the administration on this subject, which have been so long resisted by the party of which Mr. Clay is the head.

Mr. Clay, when successful in the intrigues which made him Secretary of State declared, "give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular." He has grasped twice at the Presidency. The people repudiated the principles of the administration of which he was a prominent member. He has made an incessant war upon every measure of my administration, and assailed the character of every public man who has not favored his ambitious pretensions. Availing himself of the corruptions of the Bank of the United States, and of the disasters which have befallen the country in consequence of the paper money system, he now makes piteous appeals to the people, concealing the real causes of their pecuniary difficulties, and instead of exhorting them to unite in maintaining the inviolability of contracts and reforming the currency, he tells them to make another Bank of fifty millions.

This certainly is not the man to come here and lecture Tennessee on morals or politics, and to pull down or build up the reputation of her citizens. Mr. Clay seems to have considered that he was addressing a benighted people—before whom he might indulge his malignant disposition to slander the living and the dead without exposure, and whose passions might be appealed to by the exhibition of empty pageants and flags of new device, not the flag of the country, indicating allegiance to our free institutions, but flags representing the evil passions of the leaders of the various factions that are united in the present war against the principles of the republican party. I leave an impartial public to determine what reliance ought to be placed on the statements of a demagogue thus reckless of truth and decency.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nashville, Friday, 21st August, 1840.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY FREEMAN!

The following article from the Evening Post, should arrest the attention of every lover of his country and her Republican institutions—let it be pondered and reflected upon by every American, under whatever party banner he may be found, and if a patriot and sincere friend of liberty, he must be convinced of the importance and truth of the motto, which should be that of every American—"the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."—Balt. Rep.

"Extract of a letter, dated London, July 25th, 1840, to a commercial house in this city:

"I see the N. York Evening Post, (which I believe is one of the leading papers of the country in the support of Mr. Van Buren,) of the 4th of June, in alluding to the probable change of policy that would follow the success of the party opposed to him, contains the following:

"The fundmongers in England and elsewhere, will of course, make common cause with the Whigs, and such means of persuasion as they can command, will not be withheld."

"If by the expenditure of a million or two to promote the success of the Whig candidate, the value of their immense mass of American stocks can be raised three or four millions in the market, the operation will be a profitable one, and they will regard the

money as well employed. The preparations for the election campaign, on the part of the Whigs, have already been made on a scale of prodigious expense and magnificence—witness their great convention at Baltimore. Let their future movements be watched."

"The paragraph struck me at the time, and I have taken some little pains to ascertain what foundation there was for the insinuation it contained, and from a conversation with a prominent American merchant whose name I will not mention, (but who by the way is very decided in his hostility to Mr. Van Buren,) I am very much disposed to think there is more in it than is generally supposed on the other side, and that persons in this country interested in American securities, have already contributed and forwarded to America, a large amount of money to be used in the coming election, in aid of the party opposed to President Van Buren, and that a much larger amount will follow, if it can be used with effect."

"To say nothing of the abstract propriety of this thing, I think they mis-conceive their interest. My interest in what are considered public American securities, compared with that of many others, is hardly worth considering; but such as it is, from my ideas generally of our public affairs, I should consider it unfavorably affected by the instability that would be introduced by a change of Administration."

"In your next will you please favor me with your views as to the probable result of the election, and when it will be known with reasonable certainty."

From the Boston Morning Post.

"We received the following certificates some days since, in corroboration of our statement relative to Gen. Miller, but determined not to publish them, until the General himself should publicly deny the statement we made; but as a copy of them was forwarded to our contemporary of the Democrat, and they have appeared in his paper, we now offer them to our readers as an answer to the call of the Salem Register for proof of our original assertion that Gen. Miller spoke disparagingly of Gen. Harrison during the war."

HILLSBOROUGH, N. Hampshire, August 12, 1840.

SIR:—I have recently seen a letter from General James Miller, touching the military character of Gen. Harrison, at which I was not a little surprised. He must have changed his opinion of Gen. Harrison, since the late war, very much; and, lest he may have forgotten what it then was, I will refer him to some facts within my recollection."

Soon after the surrender of Detroit, when General Miller returned to New Hampshire, the citizens of Hancock and vicinity escorted him into town, and paid him such attentions as were due his rank. He conversed very freely on the occasion, and gave an account of the army, and of the officers. In speaking of General Harrison, he said he had but little to say, "but that he thought he wanted the courage of a soldier."

I have the honor to be, Your obt. serv't,
THOMAS BURTT.

ANTRIM, New Hampshire, August 12, 1840.

While General Miller was in New Hampshire, upon parole, during the late war, he attended the Review of the 26th Regiment, at Petersburg, of which I was Adjutant.

While we were in the parade together, he conversed freely, upon the events of the war, and the officers of the army. He spoke particularly of General Harrison, and expressed himself in terms of disapprobation of his qualifications for the situation he then occupied. I was disappointed to find that he entertained so low an opinion of his character.

JACOB WHITTEMORE.

HANCOCK, New Hampshire, August 12, 1840.

When Gen. Miller was on a tour to New Hampshire, during the late war, I was present when he stopped at the Woodbury village, in Antrim. In conversation relative to the conduct of the war upon the frontier, he spoke particularly of the attack made by the Indians at "Tippecanoe," and said, that if Gen. Harrison had had the discretion of Gen. Gaines, he probably would not have lost a dozen men."

THOMAS McMASTER, Jr.

REV. TIMOTHY FLINT.—We are sure that many of our readers will partake of the sorrow we feel in reading the following obituary notice, from the Salem Gazette:

Died, on Tuesday evening last, in Reading, Mass., at the residence of his brother, of a lingering and painful disorder, Timothy Flint, aged 60, well known in America, and on the other side of the Atlantic, as the author of various works, that have given him a rank among the most distinguished writers of our country. Of a genius highly imaginative and poetical, he united with a vigorous intellect and discriminating judgment, a quick sensibility and warm affections, a vivid perception an enjoyment, a deep felt and ever-grateful recognition of the Author of the beautiful, grand and lovely in nature, of the true and good, the elevated and pure, the brilliant and divinely gifted in human endowment and character; and possessed a rare facility and power of embodying in glowing and appropriate language his impressions of the outward, and what he conceived and felt of the inward, and spiritual world. During the brief period of seven or eight years, in which he exercised his talents as an author, he wrote with a fecundity and frequency of publication scarcely surpassed by the prolific author of the Waverley novels."

His "Recollections of ten years in the Valley of the Mississippi," the work by which he was first known to the public as an author, possesses all the interest of a romance, joined with the feeling that we are reading a true narrative of the author's actual experience, of what he saw and felt, in the adventures and fortunes therein recorded, containing the most graphic and faithful paintings of the scenery and physical aspect

of the regions he describes. His "Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley, &c." is a work of great value, containing the best general account of that vast and fertile country, that has yet been given to the public. His novels contain scenes and descriptions of surpassing beauty and interest. Some of the finest productions of his pen are to be found in the Western Monthly Review, which he sustained almost alone for three years. Many beautiful Tales also were furnished by him for the different annuals and periodicals of the time."

He left his residence on Red River, La., last May, in feeble health, hoping to derive benefit from the bracing air of the north. He came to his native place, where his disorder had assumed symptoms of a speedy and fatal termination. He wrote to his family, that before they received his letter he should be no longer among the living; which intelligence was so taken to heart by Mrs. Flint, that she was seized with a fever, and died just four weeks to a day before her husband. Their spirits, we may hope, have met in the regions of the blessed, to know no more separation or sorrow forever."

WATCH THE ABOLITIONISTS?

Since the late abolition Convention at Syracuse, one would be puzzled to understand what they would be at. Some of them are openly contending for an independent organization, their own President, (Birney) their own Electors, their own Governor. Others are going for Gen. Harrison still—But none of them declare for Mr. Van Buren. We have the last Emancipator (of the 13th) before us. It is perfectly Delphic in its revelations. An address from "The Friend of Man" to the Abolitionists of Oneida county declares both against "that miserable Democrat, Van Buren," as well as against Gen. Harrison, whom it touches rather more lightly. The Vermont Watchman of the 4th draws a parallel between the two: "but here the parallel ceases: he (H.) has not, like Mr. Van Buren, made the infamous pledge in advance to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in that district. Thus is Gen. Harrison's position defined in a nutshell; and we have endeavored to do it with the utmost fairness and candor." Again, the Watchman says, "We protest against holding Gen. Harrison responsible for the inconsistencies and absurdities, either of unscrupulous foes or unscrupulous friends. He has spoken for himself; his sentiments have been given openly, fairly and above-board; and his life has proved his sincerity. He is opposed to slavery. For his voluntary choice of a home within the limits of a free State, and his successful suggestion to rescue five States from the curse of slavery, we demand for him this concession." The Emancipator disclaims this conclusion. The Syracuse Convention in their address to the electors of New York, takes ground for Birney, but makes this pregnant admission: "Not a few of the Abolitionists of this State tell us, that they shall vote for Harrison and Tyler, because the Whig members of our Legislature carried through the jury trial law. Our reply is, that whilst we feel grateful for that righteous law, these same Abolitionists do themselves furnish strong and lamentable proof, that the law costs the cause of the slave more than it is worth. If the Trojans had reason to fear the Greeks even when they were offering gifts, have not we reason to be on our guard, when a pro-slavery party displays friendship towards that deadly cause?"

The Cincinnati Philanthropist of 28th apologises to its Eastern friends for "the peculiar tenacity of the attachment of Ohio Abolitionists to Gen. Harrison, without the necessity of supposing them greater sinners than all their brethren. Gen. Harrison is believed to have done a great deal in early times for the West. His residence has for a long time been in our midst, and his great kindness of manner and real humanity have endeared him to multitudes who have known him personally. Add to this, Ohio has some pride in the prospect of giving a President to the United States. Besides, we have been afflicted two years with a pro-slavery Legislature that has drawn upon the State superlative contempt. The Assembly during this period has been Democratic, &c. &c. In New York the Whigs being in the ascendant, the opposite party has not had a full opportunity to show its hostility to abolition."

The Cayuga (N. Y.) Patriot of the 12th inst. ridicules the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention as a mere Whig humbug. He thinks it "a mere ruse between the Whigs and the Whig abolitionists to deceive the slave States into the belief that Gen. Harrison (who refused to answer friend or foe in regard to Abolition, and yet in private letters has answered both favorably) is not the abolition candidate, whilst it is well understood between them that the Whig Abolitionists will almost to a man vote for Harrison and Tyler electoral ticket." And such will in all probability be the case. And it will be the secret and insidious attempt of the Whig leaders to bring about the coalition. Such, we understand, is already the private movement in Ohio. Under these circumstances, Gen. Harrison dare not come out and offend the abolitionists; for he has his eye upon the office, and he has not the moral courage to defy the Fanatics.—Richmond Enq

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The Wheeling Times states that a large quantity of counterfeit five of the Bank of Kentucky, were put in circulation at that place on Friday and Saturday last. The bank has a variety of plates of that denomination, and the one counterfeited has a vignette of a horse. They are letter B. Various dates, signed G. C. Gwathmey cashier, and W. H. Pope, president. The engraving is most defective in the circles in which the figures 5 are situated, and the wreath round the figure is not partly formed.

A PATRIARCHAL FLOUGHMAN.—A foreign paper states that a short time ago an inhabitant of the village of St. Dunnet, in the Orkney, desired one of his sons, who is seventy-nine years of age, to leave the horses put to the plough, and went into a field with it, accompanied by his family. He then held the plough, and when he had worked for some time, said taking off his hat "My children, let us return thanks to God. Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed the field which gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth year."

The Missouri Argus has sufficient data to calculate that the Democratic majority in Missouri is over 8,000. This is a cheering increase in the popular vote. In 1836 the Democratic majority was 1258, on the gubernatorial election. In 1833, at the Congressional election, it was 6232; now it is over 8,000. The decrease of Democratic members in the Legislature, is owing to the disproportionate representation in some sections of the State; for instance, in St. Louis, the Whig majority of 781 gives the Whigs 10 in the Legislature, while in Platte county, the Democratic majority of 643, gives the Democrats but 1 member. In Boone, the Whig majority of 445, gives 4 members to the opposition; while in Buchanan the Democratic majority of 761, gives but one member to the Democrats; in Clay a Whig majority of 85, gives 4 Whig members, and in Polk the Democratic majority of 659, gives but 1 Democratic member; in Cooper the Whig majority of 72, gives 4 Whig members, and in Pulaski, the Democratic majority of 602, gives but 1 Democratic member.

Five counties, with a Democratic majority of 3153, have but 7 members, though St. Louis alone, with a majority of 781, gives 10 Whig members. These comparisons might be extended to all the counties in the State, showing by the contrast of counties with Whig majorities against those with Democratic majorities, that not more than a portion of the Democratic strength is represented in the Legislature. Sufficient however, has been shown to prove that the Whig growing about the growing increase of Harrisonism in Missouri, is all moonshine—it is just part and parcel of the customary false boasting and deceptive imposture of Federalism. Missouri never was stronger in Democracy than at the present moment. Louisville Adv.

ENGLISH CORN LAWS & COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Some interesting and important facts relative to the operation of the English Corn Laws and their effect on the cotton manufacturing interest of the Kingdom are contained in the reported evidence of J. B. Smith, Esq. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, before a committee of the House of Commons, July 27th, 1840. We find them in the London Correspondence of the New York Times.

The number of persons and their families, directly or indirectly, receiving their support from the manufacture of Cotton in Great Britain, is not less than two millions. The quantity manufactured in 1838 was 342,000,000 lbs.—of which about one third was made into yarns and the residue into cotton goods. It was further stated that the increase in the cotton trade with the world from 1828 to 1838 had been 25 per cent. in the export of manufactured goods, and 114 per cent. in yarns. The increase in the export of twist over that of manufactures had arisen from the inability of parties on the Continent to take British goods, and at the same time to find employment for their people, in consequence of England's refusing to take their corn and timber in exchange for her manufactures; but that the twist furnished employment for their weavers, and that such was the rapid transfer now going on of British capital and skill to the Continent, arising from their more profitable employment there, that unless a speedy amelioration in the Corn Laws should take place, the whole trade to Russia and Germany would be cut off. We extract the following:

"In the last ten years a positive decrease in consumption of British manufactures on the continent had taken place, although the population was greatly extended, whereas the increase of exports to all those countries whose products are permitted to be imported at reasonable duties, is very remarkable."

The amount of cotton manufactures to		
	1838.	1838.
South America was	£12,000	£1,375,000
Brazil	824,000	1,600,000
United States	1,150,000	
Which increased in		
1831 to	2,530,000	
In the year 1832 the high tariff was adopted since when by the increase of their own cotton fabrics, the trade gradually fell off, till in 1838, it was only £1,286,000, being a diminution in seven years of one half, while the export to Brazil has increased in nearly an equal ratio, and that country is now our best customer.		

Mr. Addington, our minister to Washington, gives it as his opinion, that the high tariff would not have been adopted but for the existence of the corn laws of England.

Recent letters from the United States express a belief that as soon as the presidential contest is over, the discussion on an increase of the tariff will be renewed, and that it is not improbable that the new agricultural States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c. will find the operation of our policy of shutting our ports to their products so severe and injurious, as to induce them to give their aid in building up a home market by extending the manufacturing interests, and that those new States will hold the balance of power on this question. Flour, by the last accounts, was \$4 per barrel in the seaports and much lower in the interior, whereas the price in this country is at least double."

Mr. Smith went on to state that "the cotton trade in Liverpool is in a very depressed state, owing to the general want of demand; and that this was in a great degree owing to the Corn Laws. America had always been an excellent customer, but she finds no reciprocity. She has a large surplus of grain, which she wants to sell or exchange for our commodities, and we are in absolute want of grain, &c."

Mr. Smith reiterated his opinion that there is no relief that could be given to the country so effectual as a total repeal of the Corn Laws.

These facts and statements are important from the character and position of the deponent. I seem almost incredible that the restrictive system should continue in force, to its present extent, while such results are set forth to stare in the faces of British Ministers.—Balt. American.

The southern papers give an account of the murder of several of the inhabitants of Indian Key by the Seminole Indians, who passed from Florida in their canoes to the island, to the number of 100 or 150. All the houses were burned to ashes. Dr. Perrin, Mr. Mott and his wife and two children, Mrs. Smith, and some two or three more were killed.—Globe.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.			
	Governor.	Lt. Governor.	
Adair,	531	535	500
Allen,	341	522	274
Anderson,	267	479	232
Bracken,	661	310	654
Bourbon,	1,104	493	1,084
Boone,	703	549	798
Butler,	209	226	200
Bullitt,	340	194	335
Barren,	1,166	930	1,156
Bath,	730	805	730
Breathitt,	217	135	170
Brockridge,	401	282	669
Clay,	447	151	366
Campbell,	340	496	337
Carroll,	387	288	385
Clarke,	926	326	890
Christian,	218	333	901
Cumberland,	520	73	525
Caldwell,	598	669	585
Callaway,	188	1060	182
Casey,	404	112	366
Carters,	376	361	95
Clinton,	329	85	321
Davies,	617	450	568
Estill,	473	314	412
Edmondson,	221	178	220
Fayette,	1,371	762	1,254
Franklin,	623	534	623
Fleming,	1,086	624	1,082
Floyd,	168	628	158
Garrard,	1,069	198	847
Greenup,	498	365	514
Green,	632	646	579
Graft,	330	406	330
Gallatin,	353	281	352
Grayson,	367	286	318
Graves,	271	630	265
Harrison,	736	859	739
Henderson,	577	479	577
Hardin,	1,342	691	1,160
Harlan,	277	15	238
Hickman,	342	724	317
Hopkins,	639	587	620
Henry,	816	877	813
Hart,	464	325	435
Hancock,	190	97	173
Jefferson,	1,081	836	1,075
Jessamine,	665	368	598
Kenton,	666	443	646
Knox,	595	62	602
Louisville City,	2,081	966	2,077
Lewis,	504	390	501
Livingston,	930	515	617
Lincoln,	965	229	755
Logan,	1,040	239	1,025
Lawrence,	143	468	185
Laurel,	585	399	589
Mason,	1,495	625	1,493
Marion,	704	329	690
Mercer,	1,094	1,183	1,045
Madison,	1,241	529	1,080
Montgomery,	641	527	620
Muhlenberg,	651	193	617
Monroe,	464	346	362
McCracken,	355	249	316
Morgan,	171	564	139
Meade,	128	129	162
Nelson,	1,073	326	1,002
Nicholas,	740	659	741
Ohio,	478	323	449
Owen,	401	694	403
Oldham,	449	539	459
Pike,	167	200	161
Pendleton,	270	456	273
Pulaski,	820	572	754
Perry,	845	159	149
Russell,	352	120	326
Rockcastle,	481	32	445
Scott,	723	1,042	775
Shelby,	1,373	638	1,337
Simpson,	441	283	417
Spencer,	447	367	440
Trigg,	470	499	444
Trimble,	609	202	593
Todd,	609	202	593
Union,	453	438	449
Woodford,	694	328	677
Wayne,	659	224	591
Whitley,	536	73	503
Warren,	843	452	786
Washington,	691	600	706
	55,370	39,650	52,951
	15,720		16,752

MARY'S WELL AT NAZARETH.

A quarter of a league distant, is a well called Mary's. It is now enclosed in the church of the schismatic Greeks, who have erected an altar close to it. Tradition relates, that Mary was accustomed to go thither for what water she wanted; and, to convince one's self that this must have been the case, it is sufficient to consider, as I have already remarked, that water is very scarce, both at Nazareth, and in the environs. The road leading thither, bordered with Nopoles and fruit trees, form a charming walk, which the prospect of the neighboring hills and the fields, covered with corn, renders still more picturesque. The water of this well, increased by that of another spring, constantly overflows, and runs into a spacious reservoir, constructed a hundred paces further off, and called Mary's fountain: it is thither that most of the inhabitants go to fetch it. Unfortunately, it is not very abundant, and a week seldom passes but the eagerness of the throng occasions quarrels and broken pitchers. The pitchers are enormous earthen vessels, of disproportionate height. The women of Nazareth carry them on their heads; and, under this heavy load, sometimes having also a child in their arms, they walk with a lightness that is astonishing. Father Perpetuus was with me, a few days since, at this fountain; he wished, out of devotion, to drink of its water, and asked a woman for some, who readily gratified him. I drank in my turn, and I thought it right to express my thanks by offering this woman a piece of money. She peremptorily refused it, and even appeared offended, to judge from the significant gesture which she addressed to her neighbor. I was more surprised, as it was the first time that I had met with a refusal from an Arab. At first I admired her behaviour, and remarked its delicacy to the good father, not doubting that she had complied because I could think her capable of taking payment for a draught of water. As, however, she continued to gumble, and, after all, the politeness which I had made my offer seemed to furnish a good excuse, I determined to ascertain what it was that caused her to talk in such an animated tone. We called an interpreter and soon learned that she imagined that I had offered her my piece as the price of her pitcher, which she valued at a great deal more. When she was informed that my intention merely was to give her a bakshisch, her anger was changed into thanks.—GERARD'S PILGRIMAGE.

THE LATE BORDER OUTRAGE.—It is stated in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that Col. Bankhead, commanding at that post, has received a communication from the Lieut. Colonel of the 93d Highlanders, at the Falls, enclosing a copy of the opinion of the Court of Inquiry ordered on account of the firing upon the Cincinnati

and Chesapeake by the colored soldiers at Waterloo. From the testimony submitted to the court, it appears that gross provocation was offered by those on each boat.—The British officer, however, admits that the firing, notwithstanding the provocation he mentions, was entirely unjustifiable, and says the most rigorous measures will be adopted to discover and severely punish the offenders. At the time the outrages were committed, there was no officer in command at Waterloo. Effectual precautions against the repetition of like offences have been promptly taken.

DESPATCH.—An order for merchandise was sent from here to England on the 5th day of July. The goods were bought in London, sent to Bristol by land, reached here, were sold, and the proceeds remitted back by the Great Western, and will probably be in London about Sept. 1st. So these three crossings of the Atlantic, with the transaction of the business, and eleven days lost by delays in waiting for the steamers to start, will all consume but two months.

It is probable that letters sent from Liverpool by the Acadia, will receive answers by the Great Western in just about twenty-five days. Money employed in the traffic between Europe and America, can now perform about four times as many operations as it could two years ago. Of course the profits on each operation will be proportionately reduced. The rapidity of intercourse will have a powerful tendency to preserve steadiness in the markets. On the other hand, it will deprive our manufacturers of a considerable part of the protection they enjoyed, from the great distance of their competitors.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

THE CONVENTION.—The great Whig Convention at Nashville has turned out a great failure. To be sure it will not be acknowledged by the Federal papers; but, nevertheless, it is a fact, that, after raking several States, to gather together the whole world for one tornados burst of Whiggery in Tennessee, the grand Convention fell short of five thousand! Arrangements were made for fifty thousand. All sorts of bills were got up to gudgeon big fishes and little fishes to the next rendezvous. Mr. Clay was put upon one hook—Mr. Crittenden on another—and the leading anglers cast their most tempting flies on the stream of popular excitement in the most artful manner—but all would not do. Not five thousand could be wheeled into the great hubbub assembly. The whole thing was a decided failure. We learn from the Nashville Union that the speeches were generally considered low and vulgar, disgusting even the Federal partisans. Mr. Clay disappointed his friends; his speech fell far below general expectation. It admitted on all hands that the Convention has injured the Whigs; Democratic party will reap all the benefits of it. The Union says:—"We are satisfied that one more such Convention at Nashville would add to the Democratic hosts of Tennessee five thousand sensible men. To this Convention we looked for an avowed Whig principles. No such avowal is made. We have had stampatory orator in abundance, exhibiting a tirade of the grossest abuse of the President that ever disgraced human lips, and an indiscriminate denunciation of all prominent men who differ with them in opinion. Instead of an array of principles, Mr. Clay gave a substitute, which we understand was as follows: "Fellow citizens, we must triumph for log-cabins will beat palaces, and hard cider will beat champagne." Why, the man seems to regard the people as unthinking things, and speaks of them as he would of a pack of cards at a game of brag."

BROUGHAM AND PAPER CURRENCY.

The following is an extract from a speech of Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, is taken from a New York paper. The source from which it emanates, with the reflection that its author occupies an exalted station for talents, at home and abroad, gives the extract a weight of character that entitles it to every consideration.—The overissue of paper money, and the effects produced by such an evil, are clearly demonstrated by him as ruinous to any country in a national point of view, as producing embarrassment among the mercantile and laboring classes.—Lord B. says:

"It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man, or body of men, corporate, or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will, of combining the office of regulator of national currency with that of bankers; that they should be both the money makers and money dealers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of inundating the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation, as well as trade, raising prices, wages, and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate sources of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thousands."

In these few words are summed up the real evils, which, since the outburst of the late war, occur, produce low prices and general embarrassment, in this country as well as in Europe.—Globe.

Gen. Miller, who lately wrote a letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster bolstering up Gen. Harrison's military character, told a different story at Hancock, New Hampshire, where the people gave him a public dinner, directly after the war. In his speech on that occasion, Gen. Miller, after complimenting most of the prominent officers of the army, said, as for Gen. Harrison he should not speak of him, as he did not consider him as possessing either the courage or the abilities necessary to make a good officer. This can be proved by unimpeachable evidence, if Gen. Miller or his friends deny it. Boston Post.

The Great West.—It is computed that the "Valley of the Mississippi," including under this name the whole region whose waters flow into the ocean through that mighty river, contains 1,300,000 square miles, and its soil is remarkably luxuriant and fertile. Its natural facilities for internal communication are probably unsurpassed in the world. The steamboat which starts from the head waters of the Alleghany, may find its passengers at the distance of five thousand miles, at the sources of the Missouri, and without approaching within a thousand miles of the ocean, into which the waters of the Mississippi are discharged!

At the close of the American revolution, there were no inhabitants in this vast region, except the aborigines, and a few hunters and trappers. The whole country was a wilderness—a stranger to civilized life. In 1830, its population was 3,700,000, and it now probably numbers hard upon 5,000,000 souls. If this vast extent of country should become as thickly settled as Massachusetts, it would contain 67,000,000. If it should be

populous as England and Wales, it would number 179,000,000, and if as populous as Holland 200,000,000—and the soil is so rich, and the country produces in such abundance every thing which contributes to the comforts of life, that it is impossible to predict the limits of its population.—Boston Journal.

VAN BUREN AND JEFFERSON.—The testimony of an opponent sometimes answers a good end. The following declaration is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser—one of the leading federal whig organs of the country:

"To Mr. Jefferson's exertions do we owe the reign of JACKSON and VAN BUREN. He it was who, like Absalom, corrupted the people. He it was that sowed the wind that brought the whirlwind."

TROY, N. Y.
The census of this city, which is just completed, shows that the population, which in 1830 was 11,587, is now 19,376, having increased in the last ten years 7,789, or over sixty per cent.

This is a very remarkable increase, when it is considered that the whole period has been one of ruin, ruin, ruin! The calamities of cities in other countries reduce their population; but our cities flourish upon ruin. Why this difference? Our ruin and their ruin are very different things. Ours is an eternal cry, raised by ruined politicians and speculators; theirs is actual sufferings from bad Government and other causes. Amidst our ruin the people flourish; amidst their ruin the people perish.—Globe.

Madawaska.—The Bangor Whig states that Col. Parks, the marshal, has returned from the Madawaska territory, and that the population of the settlement, according to the census which has been taken, is 3,500.

A GOOD CONUNDRUM.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth-pick? Because every man should use his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

OH YES! OH YES!! NOW IS THE TIME!!!
DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, ON MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, (at being County Court day,) ALL THE GOODS THEN ON HAND AT THE STORE OF RICHARD B. TODD & CO., consisting of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Some fine blue, black, and other colored LOTIS; fine Beaver Cloths; Cotton Cloths; Gingham; Silks; Calicoes &c. &c. Country Merchants and others who wish such articles, will do well to attend the sale, as great bargains will be sold without reserve.

The above stock of Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Persons purchasing to the amount of twenty dollars and under, cash will be required; over that amount and under one hundred dollars, a credit of three months will be given; all sums over one hundred dollars, six months credit will be given. In all cases notes with approved security, negotiable and payable in either of the City Banks, will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue three days or longer, if necessary to complete the sale of all the stock on hand.

NEAL McCANN,
Receiver of R. B. Todd

Sept. 3rd 1840

LEXINGTON GREYS, ATTENTION!!

YOU are hereby notified to attend a COMPANY MEETING, On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary preparations for uniting with the 5TH REG. KY. M., by special invitation, in their CAMP DRILL, at COLLESBORO, to commence on Friday, the 14th of September. A punctual attendance is requested. By order,

J. W. FORBES, CAPT.
Geo. C. VENABLE, O. S.
September 3, 1840

CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES.

WANTED immediately, from 30 to 40 Horses and Mules, for which a fair price in Cash will be paid. This lot of stock must be made up on or before the 1st of September next, on WM. R. McKEE, President.

Lex. and Ohio R.R. Co.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

JOSEPH McADAMS this day made oath before me, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, that he held a note executed by Richard Bonham to Amos Rank, and by Rank endorsed to said McAdams, for the sum of Seventy Dollars, dated about April, 1839, and payable, as well as he recollects, six months after date; which note, this document states has not been paid, or any part thereof, and is lost or mislaid.

Given under my hand, this 24th August, 1840.

DAN. BRADFORD, J. P.
aug. 27, 1840. 3*

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very choice assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, such as the following: Sup. and ex. sup. London cloths and cassimers; Beaver, double milled and pilot cloths; White, red and assorted flannels; Swan skins and do; Rogers' patent flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Both wool and common wool blankets; French, English, Swiss and American prints, in very great variety; French German and English merinoes; Plaid and printed 3-4 and 6-4 merinoes, new styles; Queen Victoria figured merinoes; Mouslin de laines, the latest Paris style; Every variety of 4-4 linses, sheetings and lawns; Together with an extensive assortment of the usual style of Dry Goods, calculated for the market of Lexington and its vicinity; all to be disposed of for cash or undoubted paper.

DOREY S. SUDYMAN & NIXON,
No 39 Nassau street, New York.
aug 20—3t

DR. A. M. McKINNEY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. He will be found at his residence, No. 10, Jordan's Row, ready at all times to give prompt attention to professional calls.

July 30, 1840—3m

THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS K. HUNT,

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors, WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court house. Lexington, June 18, 1840 3t

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS No. 40, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of MAYSVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,500		1,500
1	1,065		1,065
1	750		750
20	500		10,000
20	125		2,500
20	75		1,500
125	63		1,875
125	20		2,500
126	15		1,890
126	7		945
3,780	4		15,120
23,436	5		46,872

27,814 Prizes, Amounting to \$101,287
Tickets \$2—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Sept. 3rd 1840

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS No. 41, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	10,000 Dollars	is	\$10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,344		1,344
10	1,000		10,000
10	250		2,500
10	200		2,000
10	150		1,500
20	100		2,000
300	60		18,000
61	30		1,830
61	25		1,525
61	20		1,200
122	12		1,464
122	12		1,224
5,124	8		40,992
25,620	4		122,480

31,535 Prizes, Amounting to \$202,575
Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Sept. 3, 1840. 1d

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS 39, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of Louisville, Thursday, 10th Sept. 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 Number Lottery—13 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	\$10,000	10 prizes of	200
1	3,000	50	50
1	2,500	50	50
1	1,577	167	50
5	1,000	65	30
5	800	65	20
5	600	65	12
5	500	130	16
5	400	4,745	6
5	300	27,040	3

32,396 prizes—amounting to \$167,367.
Tickets \$3—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Sept. 3—1d.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 71 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 8, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Petersburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 5th Sept. 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	\$40,000	130 prizes of	150
1	15,000	65	100
1	5,000	65	80
1	3,000	65	50
1	2,500	66	50
1	2,297	120	30
50	1,000	4,680	20
50	200	27,040	10

32,396 prizes—amounting to \$547,747.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

At the solicitation of a highly respectable County Committee, and to meet the various devices of the enemy, we have consented to issue from the 15th of May until the Presidential election, a newspaper, which, in the cheapness and consequent utility to all classes; we mean especially to those who cannot afford to take a large imperial sheet, or who do not desire to take one for a whole year. We therefore issue proposals for publishing weekly, on a medium sheet, a paper bearing the title of **YANKEE DOODLE**; which, as the title imports, is designed to awaken in the hearts of our country's defenders (the farmers) at a crisis like this, the inspiring associations connected with this National air, and cheer them on to do battle in defence of the same immutable principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered too, in the revolutionary struggle with Britain and her tyrants. From 1776—a period of seven years—"through gloom and glory," through defeat and victory, they never faltered, and independence was the glorious consequence of their patriotic and persevering efforts. And from 1833, to 1840, another period of seven years (from the removal of the deposits to the termination of the Presidential struggle), the same principles have been less distinguished themselves in a struggle with Bank power, and Bank oppression; and with one more rally,—one more onset! will have forever sealed their independence of Bank Domination, whose prerogatives are no less kingly, aristocratic, and insolent, than those of old Royal George himself.

"Yankee Doodle" will be almost entirely filled with original and editorial articles—brief, spirit-stirring; and to the point; and calculated to arouse and awaken attention to the importance of the present contest. The Whigs are everywhere marshalling their forces; establishing presses and clubs; and with a desperate resolve of men to crush the administration, are howling the death knell of democracy.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, in every respect, entertaining, instructive, and effective. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside on the 15th of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening; 25th of May, handsomely printed, and ornamented with the Democratic coat-of-arm.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Monarchist did his coat, his pious self-denial, even, no longer permitting an abstract principle of religion to weigh a feather against practical expediency; nor shall we, placed as we are on the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Maysville. Let any man of reason, or of intelligence, read the account we this day re-published from the Maysville Monitor of their proceedings at Mason, and he will at once see to what means, and to what devices this party stoop to resort, to lead captive the ignorant and the unwary; and, to the support of whom? To the support of a man, whose principles—if principle he has—are a perfect riddle; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Kentucky friends, to be a United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to Mr. Rives of Virginia, an anti-United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to by his Northern friends, to be an Abolitionist; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Southern friends, an anti-Abolitionist; and now, actually in "keeping" of a committee, who proclaim that the shall answer no questions propounded by friend or foe! If such a man, under such circumstances, can be fostered into the Presidential chair, to be used as a mere machine in binding our Government hand and foot, and placing it under the lawless and despotic subjection of irresponsible corporations,—wielded, in fact, in a great measure by Foreign Capitalists and Foreign enemies,—indeed, our hopes of the Republic are at an end! It was not for this, that Washington and his patriots unsheathed their swords, and went forth to battle; it was not for this, that La Fayette, Kosciuszko, and Pulaski, left the endearments of home, for the dangers of the tested field in a far-off land; nor that our fathers endured the most incredible hardships, tracking through their bleeding feet the wintry shores of the Delaware; and pouring out their blood like water on the heights of Bunker Hill, and the fields of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Trenton! Their glorious achievements were consecrated, not to the supremacy of Bank despotism, or corporate dynasties; but to the cause of Freedom, of equal rights and equal privileges; to the establishment of a government, which, "like the dew of Heaven, should dispense its favors and its benefits, equally alike, among the poor as well as among the rich!"

TERMS:—The "YANKEE DOODLE," will be published on a medium sheet, every Monday evening, at the low rate of seventy-five cents from the 25th of May until the 1st of November; thirty-seven and a half cents payable on the reception of the first No., and the like amount on the 15th of August. Democratic Post Masters, and others of our prominent political friends will please act as agents in procuring subscribers, and also send the names of responsible men in the neighborhood who would be likely to take it, that we may send them the first No. for inspection and perusal—intending to strike off an edition of 2,000 copies.

GEORGE J. TROTTER.

P. S. The terms above mentioned (viz. 25th of Nov. to the 1st of August, and 37 1/2 of 1st of Nov. to the 1st of August), are only to subscribers living in the town or county; those living out of the county, 75 cents in advance. But those who wish to take it only for one half the time, can do so by the payment of 37 1/2 cts.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Liberty, the Constitution, Union—The principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

THIS PAPER is now in publication, it is devoted to the glorious cause of Democracy, and with the liberal aid of the people and the blessings of Providence, our Standard shall never be prostrated, or our flag furled to the foul and corrupt powers of Federalism. Humbly, but earnestly laboring for the success and eternal perpetuation of those great principles, upon which alone, depend the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the people and the salvation of our beloved Union, the Editor confidently appeals to the friends of Democratic principles to sustain him in the stand which he has taken, in the very midst of the battle of Federal Abolitionism, which is threatening to spread ruin and dissolution over the South.

The Great Western is published weekly, on a large sheet, and will contain all the general intelligence of the day, both at home and abroad. It is designed to make this paper every way suitable and acceptable to the people of the country, and being located at New Orleans, the great commercial Emporium of the South and West, it will be found a most useful paper to every citizen in the up country, as it will contain all the commercial information which they may desire. Such a paper is greatly needed in New Orleans, as all those which are now published here seem to be particularly designed for the use of merchants alone, and we propose, in short, we are determined to make our journal, truly The Great Western, and just such a newspaper as every individual, residing in the great Valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, can desire or wish for, who may feel an interest in the news from New Orleans as well as from all other quarters of the country.

Terms of subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Any gentleman who may prefer to send five subscribers, shall receive The Great Western free of charge.

EDWARD DELONY, Editor.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory from Wm. F. Tod, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of our customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both as to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. Wm. F. Tod having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in appraising us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary raw materials, &c. &c.

Having a large and well assorted Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Having an overplus of Finishing Blocks, Bows and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.

T. & McL. Lexington, June 18, 3m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

WM. F. TOD.

Mr. WM. H. HENRY is authorized to settle up my business, and I earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to me by note or account to make immediate payment to him.

WM. F. TOD.

Lexington, June 18, 3m.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE EXTRA GLOBE.

This paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterwards giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

TERMS:

One copy, \$1 00

Six copies, 5 00

Twenty-five copies, 10 00

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of the subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to the publisher, or to the undersigned, who is authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her large House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and furnished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors.

Her table will be at all times, supplied with every thing the country affords; and in addition, it will be furnished with

VENISON AND FRESH FISH

Whenever they can be had. Her Bar shall be supplied with the choicest and best of LIQUORS and WINES, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the BLUE LICK SPRINGS equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

John L. Skillman.

It is not considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is most extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducting, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

Auction Sales.

STILL BETTER BARGAINS.—Just received at our Auction Store, direct from the East, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Ticking Cottons, Drillings, Checks, Musins Chilly de Lanes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Pins and Needles, with an assortment of FANCY GOODS. Also, a superior stock of READY MADE CLOTHING; Oil Cloth Table, Bureau and Stand Covers, which will, as usual, be sold for Cash, lower than they can be had at any other house in the city.

REGULAR SALES EVERY EVENING, and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

J. B. BRADFORD & CO.

Lexington, June 25, 1f

DR. DAVID WALKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. Dwyer's Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. SKILLMAN & SON, Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-1f

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. Wanted genuine.

April 9-1f

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



NEW SPRING GOODS.

The undersigned, would call the attention of all who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordan's Row; where they will be met by us in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York a superior lot of English and American prints, painted lawns, table cloths, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale, lower than anywhere in the city. We have the best stand in City for our business, and respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want CASH.

J. B. BRADFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-1f

300 DOLLARS REWARDS.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth and blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim. JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.

Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-1f

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. Johnson, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turpentine road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown, to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to secure, for the benefit of the public, the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our eminent Physicians, (among them Professor DUNLAP, of Lexington, and Professor YANDELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulative effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which afford ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dells, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, are of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six or seven persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has no doubt, but that he will succeed.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigencies of the times.

JOHN W. FOSBES.

March 19, 1840.—19-1f

XINGTON STEAM WOOL CARDING FACTORY.

J. BRUEN is again prepared for Carding Wool, at the above well known stand. Having thoroughly repaired his Machinery, he is enabled to do his work in a manner not excelled by any in the country. Customers from a distance always despatched with as little delay as practicable.

TERMS.—For Carding common quality White Wool or Coarse Mix, going only once through the Machines, 6 cents per pound.

For Merino and Fine Mix, 8 1/2 per pound, and for very fine Merino, higher in proportion to trouble of Carding.

Payment required in hand. Wool, Wood and Bacon, at market price, taken in payment.

FOUNDRY.

ALL articles in this line, furnished, or made to order on the shortest notice. On hand, a good assortment of all articles common to this branch of business, consisting of Hollow Ware, Cornishers, Cob or Bark Mills, Cog Wheels, Mill Goggles, Saw Mill Cranks, Double Refracted and Pittsburgh Water Boxes, Cast Iron Patents and Flat Irons; Gun Mounting; Tavern and House Bells; Horse and Hand Bells; Fan Irons, &c. &c. An assortment of Franklin and Close Stoves, Coal Grates, &c. 3,000 pounds assorted Sheet Copper.

J. BRUEN.

BAR IRON & HARDWARE STORE.

ON hand, a handsome assortment of Kentucky Hammered and Juniata Rolled Iron; Cast, Crowley, German, English and America Steel, all warranted of the very best quality. A general assortment of Hardware and Carpenters' Tools of the best manufacture. Anvils, Vices and Belows, Wrought and Cut Nails, Fairbanks' Patent Platform Scales, Brass and Iron Patent Balances, warranted correct; Grind stones, &c. All offered very low for Cash.

J. BRUEN.

Lexington, May 28, 1840. 3m

THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE, RODOLPH.

IS in fine health and condition, and will make the present season, which has commenced, at my stable, in Scott county, three miles south of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Works road, and twelve miles from Lexington, 15 miles from Frankfort, and 3 miles north of Patterson's mill. Terms—THIRTY DOLLARS the season for a mare. Good pasturage for mares from a distance, gratis. Great care taken to prevent accidents. For further particulars see bills.

JOHN KILBEY.

April 2, 1840.—14-1f

FOR SALE.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, both good washers and ironers, and a share in the Kentucky Association. THOS. VAN SWEARINGEN.

March 26, 1840. 13-1f

PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstruction of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Persons in article of the kind have been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who are invariably recommended to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by J. S. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. } Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivaled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fact of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, their power is almost marvellous. The Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certain y of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills. They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—52-1y

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public at large, that they have taken this well known Tavern Stand, formerly kept by Mr. John McCracken, and recently by Mr. John Candy, corner of Church and N. Upper-streets, where they will at all times, cheerfully serve, to the best of their abilities, all those who may be disposed to honor them with their patronage. The house and all the buildings attached to it, have been under their own personal instruction, thoroughly renovated, and the public may rest assured that no pains will be spared to entertain both man and horse in the most comfortable manner. Their rooms are large and commodious, and as well furnished as any house in the city. Their Table will be constantly supplied with the best food and drink, and their Bar with the most choice liquors, both foreign and domestic. In short, they are determined not to be outdone in point of quality, by the managers of any similar establishment in the western country.

J. C. HENDREN.

H. W. HAMPTON.

N. B. Private families can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, on the most reasonable terms.

The Richmond Ky. Chronicle, and the New Albany Gazette, will publish the above until forfeit. Lexington, Ky. April 23, 40-1f

MAHOGANY WARDROBES.

FOR SALE, three splendid mahogany wardrobes, just finished, and a few dressing bureau and dressing tables, with and without marble tops.

April 16-1f JAS. MARCH.

CHEERY AND MAHOGANY BED-STEADS.

ALWAYS on hand, a large lot of plain cherry and mahogany bedsteads, and every other description of furniture usually manufactured in and use anywhere in the United States.

For further particulars see bills. JAS. MARCH.

N. B. I will sell at prices to suit the times.

April 16, 1840-1f

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

W. E. MILTON, No. 3, West Main street, is now receiving his supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising every variety of goods usually kept in Dry Goods stores, which he will, as usual, sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual terms. He would invite the public to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he knows that his goods and prices will please all.

He would say to Wholesale Dealers, that he has bought with the expectation of supplying them, and would be pleased to see them.

April 16-1f

SPRING SEAT SOFAS.

JUST finished and for sale, 10 spring seat sofas, of a very superior quality. Also, 10 dozen mahogany half French chairs and 12 spring seat rocking chairs, which I will sell cheap.